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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for aublication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Cheers for Aguinaldo.

Of the meeting held in Chicago last Bunday for the purpose of protesting against the policy of the Administration in regard to the Philippines, enough is disclosed in this extract from the Inter Ocean ;

"Every reference to President McKinker was greeted with groans and hisses and every mention of Aguinal Do and the insurgents drew cheers. The references to the American soldiers in the Philip pines were either hissel or received in silence." A lot of Socialists and other thinkers

whose large international views leave them no room for such a narrow sentiment as American patriotism were at hand to swell Hurrah for AGUINALDO and down with

the United States! That was practically the sentiment of this Chicago meeting as of the similar meeting in the Boston Tremont Temple the other day.

If there was ever any hope for the oppo nents of the expansion policy, the excesses of its enemies have destroyed that hope, for some of them are talking like enemies of their country and openly sympathizing with the men who are shooting at its sons in uniform.

Americans in Chicago.

The patriotic citizens of Chicago were disgusted by the sentiments expressed in their city last Sunday at the meeting of cranks. Bocialists, clerical sentimentalists and university malaperts. It was essentially a Tagal meeting. Everybody knows that it did not represent Chicago any more than poor old Atkinson represents Massachusetts. But Chicago resents the vaporings of the Tagal ranters and proposes to have an American meeting to-morrow afternoon. The call is signed by men of standing and distinction, Republicans, Democrats and even Mugwumps, and invites "all citizens in favor of sustaining the Government of the United States in its efforts to restore public order in the Philippine Islands and the requiring obedience of all of the inhabitants thereof to the authority of the United States

Probably the meeting last Sunday contained about all the Tagal sympathizers in Chicago. That of next Sunday will be representative of the great body of loyal

Of the feeling of these loval citizens in Chicago and elsewhere, the resolutions passed last Monday by the Methodist ministers of Chicago are a fair expression:

"Whereas, In Goo's providence this nation, b the almost unanimous desire of the people, entered upon a war for humanity and liberty, and mighty victories came, not only freeing Cuba and Rico, but also giving into our keeping the Philip

pine Islands; and
"Whereas. The latter islands are largely half ele ilized, and cannot govern themselves, and the Span ish Government being destroyed, the governmen rests upon this nation, thereby giving the responsi bility both to the islands and all mankind to scenre peace, spread civilization, open the ports for con merce and the archipelugo for the missionaries of

Warrens, Efforts are being made to destroy the work begun and belittle the President, which e forts demoralize our troops, cast a star upon the provi-dential way in which this nation has been led, injuring at the very time when we need the greatest strength the policies of the President, lowering us in the eyes of the world, and justing America to scorn as unwilling to bely bear some of the burdens

of evultation; therefore, be it "Record, That the Methodos Manisters Meeting of Chicago hereby procests against such demonstrations and reiterates its loyalty to the Tresident and the policy which we believe is clearly providental, that we will encourage the Government by our words and prayers until the ration can see what the right cours ; shall all mately be."

A few political degenerates are disloyal and sputter their disloyaity in the marketplace. The great loyal majority is not heard, for it seems to it unnecessary to decare that it possesses the prime virtue of love of country. For the discomfiture of the Chicago Tagais, however, the meeting to-morrow is well planned, and it will give a patriotic satisfaction to everybody who is able to get into the hall.

Seacoast Defence.

Capt. CROZIER'S report of his inspection o the forts on the North Atlantic coast shows that much remains to be done in order to bring to the highest efficiency ever those batteries for which modern guns and mortars have been provided. Out of five batteries inspected three were found "absolutely unserviceable because of inability to point the mortars at a target." In many cases "neither officers nor men understood or attentively looked after the armament. and Capt. CROZIER often had difficulty in getting guns, and especially carriages, properly cleaned for firing tests. The drill differed in different commands, but in general lacked smartness and life, and especially falled in rapidity of tire.

He concludes that "it cannot be said that the artillery defence is or has been recently in any but an inefficient state." There has been a lack of competent instruction and even of interest. Several causes, he thinks, have led to this ineffleiency, most of all the long neglect of coast defence which forced the artillery to put up until recently with ordnance that was behind the times. He recommends more practice in actual firing. liberal allowances of ammunition for this purpose, good instruction, frequent and skilful inspection, notably at target practice, and the appointment of a chief inspector of artillery on the staff of the com-

mander of the army. Capt. Chozten, who was originally of the artillery and for many years has belonged to the ordnance corps, is the inventor of the well-known gun carriage that bears his name, while the Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage is in regular use at the forts. His report naturally carries more than ordinary weight. It describes conditions that existed several months age, but probably there has not been much improvement yet in the matters criticised, because the

and the ordnance corps, when it comes to | thing is a Trust that it is lawful in Missouri a question of criticism as to the origin of

existing faults. However, the publication of Capt. Cro-ZIER's report may have the effect of arousing a general discussion of the needs of the forts, particularly as to the practical use of the new mortars and guns. The relative importance of the artillery has greatly increased of late, and, as a general rule, it should have thorough control of the forts and armaments at which it is stationed. There has not only been neglect hitherto, as set forth in Capt. CROZIER's report, but for many years there was an inadequate representation of the artillery in the solution of the problem of coast defence.

An indignity to Dr. Briggs.

Bishop Porter has announced no change in his intention to proceed with the ordination of Dr. BRIGGS as a presbyter of the Episcopal Church, but continues to keep studiedly silent on the subject, though the time of the ceremony as fixed originally is only one week from to-morrow. If the or dination is to take place before next autumn, moreover, it cannot occur at any later date in this month, for Dr. BRIGOS is to depart for Europe on the 18th, with the intention of remaining abroad through out the summer.

The continuing silence of the Bishop therefore, seems somewhat remarkable in view of the agitation concerning the matter now going on throughout the Episcopal Church. Whether the ordination is to take place now and where it is to occur if it is to be proceeded with, the Bishop does not re veal. Because of the protest of the rector of St. Peter's at West Chester the ceremony will not occur there, as originally intended and the Bishop's declination of the offer of the Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON of the use of Grace Church in this city for the purpose seems to exclude that church also. But his decision as to similar offers from the rectors of St. Bartholomew's and St. Andrew's has not been announced, though the silence of the Bishop would seem to make reason able the inference that in some church whose selection is kept a secret the ceremony of admitting Dr. Briggs to the Epis copal priesthood will be conducted at the appointed date, a week from to-morrow.

Considering the dignity of Dr. BRIGGS and his eminence in scholarship, is not this reticence surprising? His admission to priest's orders in the Episcopal Church would not be the usual elevation of a deacon to the priesthood after the requisite period of probation-some young man graduated from a theological school-but of a man of nearly sixty years of age, already bearing the title of Doctor of Divinity, who has made himself notable in the religious and scholarly world, who is the most of this great and patriotic city of Chicago distinguished member of the faculty of an important theological seminary, and about whose teachings and methods of Biblical criticism there has arisen a controversy unexampled in the history of the Episcopal Church. It would seem, therefore, that due regard to the distinction of such a candidate would require that when he took so radical a step as passing into the Episcopal priesthood from the Presbyterian ministry after a service in it of thirty years, no such doubt as to the event as that in which Bishop POTTER now leaves the Episcopal Church and the public should be suffered to exist. Even now, only a week before the time originally set for the ceremony, not merely the place of its occurrence, but also whether it is to occur at all, remains unknown, though the prospect of it has stirred up the greatest agitation of which the Episcopal Church has had any experience in recent years, and the event itself would be likely to provoke the most violent and perhaps the most destructive controversy that Church has ever encountered.

Such secreey seems to the public mind to involve indignity to Dr. Briggs and to east reflection on the courage of the Episcopal Church. If he is to be ordained, why s not the intention of Bishop POTTER to proceed with the ceremony declared as frankly and emphatically as the opposition to it has been announced? Its occurrence would be an event in the history of that Church so notable that the leaving of any doubt as to the matter appears like trifling with a great question.

Bliking a Trust.

The Anti-Trust law passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1891 contains this invitation to dishonesty:

"Any purchaser of any article or commodity from any individual company or corporation trans-acting business contrary to the preceding sections of this act shall not be liable for the price or payment of such article or commodity, and may plead this act as a defence to any suit for such price or payment.

The National Lead Company sued the S. E. Grote Paint Store Company of St. Louis for the price of lend sold to the latter. The defendant plended the statute. The plaintiff company asserted that it was not a trust, an unlawful combination under the Anti-Trust law, but had been reorganized as a corporation. The St. Louis Court of Appeals has sustained the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust law and held that the National Lead Company, the successor of the National Lead Trust, or any other combination "illegal under the Anti-Trust law, cannot be operated, under the cloak of a corporation, by its constituent members or

governing bodies." The National Lead Trust was a combination of thirty corporations, "constituting a majority of the lead dealers of the country." It operated from 1887 to 1891 under a trust agreement which the court describes as "a contract to suppress competition, fix the prices of commodities and limit their production, and to restrain trade." It issued trust certificates to the tune of \$90,000,-000. In 1891 it was reorganized as the National Lead Company. The purpose and

not the name must be considered. Counsel for the lead company, which was organized under the laws of Wisconsin. tried to show that it was contrary to the comity due to a foreign corporation to go behind the record and investigate the purpose of its organization. The Court thus laid down the law:

"The doctrine on this subject is simple and clear t concedes no rights to a corporation of a sister State which the foreign corporation enters for business. This law of comity was not established for the purpose of giving any State an unlimited power to dispose of the franchise of acting in a corporate capacity in other States. To obtain a charter for the purpose of evading the laws of a foreign State. under cover of the rule of comity, would be a fraud upon the State granting the charter, and to attempt to act under such charter in the foreign State would be a fraud upon the latter."

It was not the business of the Court to

would not the same of the same

to cheat it It is held by some that this Missouri de cision is a hard blow at the Trusts in that State and elsewhere, for other Legislatures may be expected to imitate the wisdom of Missouri. It is assumed that Trusts will have to restrict their credits, and thus will be at a disadvantage. But can they sell cheaper than their competitors? If they can, the cream of the trade will be theirs. It is not possible that there is any great number of dealers who want to cheat a Frust. The men who would do that will usually be the men whose credit is bad any way. Commercial reasons and not statutes or the decisions of courts will decide the fate of Trusts and of each individual Trust.

Immigration.

The tide of immigration is now at its flood, as is usual in the spring, and it shows great rush to our shores.

The return of peace after the war with Spain is probably responsible in part for the increased immigration. To the European peasant war means industrial depression and doubt about getting work. In 1860 the number of immigrants was 150,237; but in 1861, when the civil war broke out, it dropped to 89,724 and in 1862 it was 89,007. Then the war became less prohibitive, and in 1863 174,524 immigrants arrived and 193,195 the following year. In 1865 the number rose to 247,453, and by 1869 it had become 352,768. The deayed immigration of 1861 and 1862 no doubt swelled the volume of subsequent years, as the postponements of last year may swell the numbers now,

A more frequent cause of high tides and low tides in immigration is the degree of material prosperity in this country. For example, after the civil war, the years of plenty sent immigration up until it reached 459,803 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. The crisis of that year turned the tide, and the ebb continued until 1878, when the immigration was only 138, 469. But then came another turn, and 1880 showed 457,257, the year following 669, 431 and the year 1882 the great total of 788,992. Of course, hard times or war or the fear of war in Europe swelled the stream. But prosperity here has been the great drawing power, and we may fairly ascribe to it a large part of the increase of immigration that we see to-day.

Among the newcomers the Italians and the Finns have been noticeable. The Finns are of course far below others in number but it is their relative increase this year that has been notable. As for the Italians, they are keeping up their extraordinary record of the past few years.

The Talk About a Longer Session.

Reports concerning the probability of an earlier calling of Congress than on the regular date rest on a foundation of fog. The discussion of the necessity of an extra session is altogether premature.

Various despatches from Washington have represented the Administration as considering with some anxiety the prospeet that Congress will not be able to get through its work next year unless it begins sooner than the first Monday in December. Some correspondents have gone so far as to say that the President is seeking advice on the subject from legislators who happen to go to the White House. The story appears to have originated in a remark by Gen. HENDERSON of Iowa that an extraordinary session next autumn is possible. There is no doubt about that, extraordinary session is always possible as long as the President possesses the power conferred upon him by the United States Constitution to convene Congress, one branch or both branches, whenever in his judgment national affairs require its pres ence at the Capitol.

The report has been caught up eagerly by the currency reformers, so called. They have been clamoring for an extra session for the benefit of their particular hobby ever since Mr. McKinley's inauguration. The most intense solicitude about the ability of Congress to get through with its task before the hot weather of 1900 is at present found among the currency reformers. It is they who are most apprehensive lest the new Speaker be unable to get his committees in shape and the House organized for work as promptly as Mr. REED would do the business. It is they who are most appalled by the volume of legislation concerning the Philippines and our other new territory that will confront the Fifty-sixth Congress. The currency reformers, so called, have always firmly believed that if they can only succeed in assembling Congress in some month outside of the regular schedule they can then procure all the currency reform they want and just the sort

of currency reform they want. In the progress of events in the Philip pines, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in Hawaii, the main questions presented by the American policy of expansion may have reached by October or the first of November a stage imperatively requiring immediate legislative attention. In that case President Mckinley will most certainly assemble Congress before the regular term; it will be his duty so to do.

But suppose there is no actual emergency, or absolute and obvious necessity for immediate legislation. With political human nature what it is, with Congresses what they invariably are at sessions preceding a Presidential election, and with the Fifty-sixth Congress showing a Republican majority of only fifteen in the House, it would seem that there could be no more inauspicious choice of a year for lengthening the ordinary term.

The shorter the better, in the case of a session devoted, on one side at least, to purely campaign speeches and political obs'ruction and misrepresentation.

Railroads in Persia.

The decision of the Russian Government to proceed with the construction of a railway from Alexandropol in the Transcaucasus to Julfa on the Persian frontier marks the approaching termination of the period during which the Government of the Shah had pledged itself that no railways should be built in Persia. The immediate objective of the Russian rallway is, of course, Tabriz, the capital of the province of Azerbijan, in which valuable and exclusive concessions are reported to have been lately given to a Russian syndicate, and the centre of the trade of Western Persia, which at present passes through Turkish territory by a long and tedious route to Trebizond, occupying some thirty days. The population of Tabriz consider the moral character of the provise is estimated at about 175,000, of whom ion of the Anti-Trust law pleaded. The a considerable number are Armenians.

the end of the period fixed against the construction of railways in Persia, namely, the end of the present century, will have been reached, and the remaining distance will doubtless be covered by rail, and Tabriz will become one of the important railway centres of that part of Asia. It would then be only a question of time before the line was extended on one side to Teheran, and on the other to Shuster on the Karoon River that flows into the head of the Persian Gulf. From Shuster the Karoon is navigable, but the navigation of that part down to Ahwaz is reserved exclusively to the Persian flag, the river's lower

reaches only being open to foreign ships. The chief interest to American trade in the Russian activity in railway building in that part of the world is the fresh opportunity it offers for American railmakers and locomotive builders. The length of road immediately projected is only some 250 miles in length, but with the extensions that are commercial and political necessities, there will be fully another thousand miles to be constructed.

Of the whole estimated trade of Persia amounting to about \$55,000,000, about half is done by England and British India of which portion four-fifths falls to India. The other half goes to Russia and the Black Sea through Turkish territory. A country doing that amount of trade is a market not to be despised.

The Troops and the Riots.

The Idaho mining troubles at Wardner and Mullan have once more illustrated the value of the regular army for the preserva tion of law and order at critical times Governor Steunenberg's proclamation de claring Shoshone county in a state of insurrection had made military rule necessary and what is noteworthy is the prompt rec ognition of the army as the representative of the Federal Government, and the yield ing of the rioters to it. Within a few hours of the arrival of Company M, Twenty fourth Infantry, at Wardner, scores of those concerned in last Sunday's disturbances were arrested, and only one in the lot resisted. There was a general scattering through the hills in the effort to escape.

Another noteworthy fact was the prompt ness with which provision was made to suppress the riots. Gen. MERRIAM, commanding the Department of the Colorado quickly had on the move or under orders for Wardner Troop F. Fourth Cavalry, from Boisé, and Troop A from Walla Walla, besides Company M. Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Spokane, and Company B from Van couver, while to Mullan were ordered D. Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Harrison, and K from Assiniboine, besides two companies from Forts D. A. Russell and Douglas. Possibly others have been added and troops may be held at Burke and Wal lace, as well as at Wardner and Mullan. The exigencies of the Antilles, and particularly of the Philippines, have caused many regulars to be sent across the sea, but skilful dispositions of the garrisons left behind and abundant rallway facilities allow force enough for duty of the sort required in Idaho.

The Happiest Man in America.

There probably has not been for twenty cears in Massachusetts or in the United States a happier man than EDWARD ATKIN son is at the present time. The satisfaction which natures of a certain well-known type derive from the consciousness of sudden and universal notoriety now fills his soul to overflowing.

Such occasions come to such men generally only once in a lifetime.

We do not by any means intend to compare Mr. Atkinson to Charles Guiteau, who achieved the goal of his ambition by an entirely different method; but there is no injustice to the memory of GUITEAU in saying that the joy which he experienced toward the very end of his career was pale and mild beside that which has unexpectedly come to the author of "Criminal Aggression, by Whom Committed," and the two other seditious pamphlets excluded from the Philippine mails by the United States Government.

To appreciate the wisdom of the contemptuously forbearing policy of the Administration toward Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON personally, it is necessary to understand the psychology of Atkinson.

Speedway Park.

It is to be hoped earnestly that Mayor VAN WYCK won't imagine that the amenment to the Speedway law in the Grady bill concerning the possible effect of it upon the value of adjacent lands properly forms an obstacle to his approval of the bill. The amendment referred to will be practically of no effect, or it will guard against injustice to certain private owners In no way can it wrong the city.

As THE SUN has frequently said before Speedway Park would be cheap to the public of New York if it had cost twice as much

It is to be noticed that one of the fore most Democratic journals of the Empire State, the Ruchester Union and Advertiser, espouses the cause of the traitor, ATKINSON, express ing also the doubt that the Filipinos are in any legitimate sense "enemies of the United States" or "engaged in rebellion."

The trusts are a living and growing issue in

Our esteemed contemporary is thinking of the Chicago platform and not of the facts of the times. The trusts, so-called, are living and growing, but as they live and grow the trust issue dies. As the general business of the country becomes more and more modelled on trusts, the more firmly established the system becomes and the broader and stronger the public interest in it. The anti-frust plank in the Chicago platform rots every day.

The Washington Times sees a real and ap palling danger lying in wait for the United States. This is the probability that "the great American novelist will deal with " trusts and syndicates. The body of fiction that has grown up around these bogies is great enough al ready without any help from the great American novelist. If it is his destiny to poke his nose into trusts and syndicates, the longer he puts off his appearance the better. We are inclined to believe, however, that the novelists will form a syndicate of their own. Why should they compete against one another? They can do good to themselves by forming a trust and good to the rest of the world by limiting the production of novels. And there are novelists whom we could bear to see retiring from the business and living on the income of their cer-

Gen. Samno Bowles of Springfield is no better and all the sweet influences of spring cannot cheer him up. He complains of spots before the eyes, pains in the head, buzzing sounds in the ears; starts at sudden noises.

will rush away from his uneaten breakfast; NEW SITE FOR THE GOTH ARMORY. he can scarcely buy a shad without making the fishmonger quake by a terrible yell of "the mailed hand." The little rascals in the streets put their fingers to their noses as he passes and shout, "Who mailed it?" Yesterday he lived on nothing but a sonnet by William LLOYD GARRISON. Can nothing be done to allay this cruel suffering?

ecords the organization there of a secret society known as the Loyal Sons of America. The ject of the Loyal Sons is "to enforce by ballot (and arms if necessary) a radical change in the management of affairs and to overthrow trusts." The members take "an ironclad oath" and learn the manual of arms. The Oklahoma Sons "are all believers in socialism and are reticent regarding their aims." We must be permitted to have our doubts as to their reticence, and also as to the allegation that there are already 20,000 Loyal Sons in the United States. But these things are of no moment. What is important is that "the first meeting of the organization will take place in Buffalo." Inevitably. It could take place nowhere else. Once more, but not for the last time, we invite attention to the great fact that Buffalo continues to be the headquarters of reform.

New Hampshire has a candidate for Speaker in the person of Congressman Cynus A. Sulloway.— Syracuse Telegram.

Unfortunately the Hon, Cy Sulloway beongs essentially to the upper house. To eatch his eye a member of the House would have to nount a ladder or ring a bell in the dom The vastness of his longitudes excludes Mr. SULLOWAY from the contest. He could no more be Speaker than the Washington Monument could be a paper weight.

The Kansas City Times, which is the sole owner of the boom of the Hon. Francis Marton Cockrell for President, allows a correspondent o nominate for Vice-President the Hon. Moses WETMORE of St. Louis, whose "name will be a tower of strength throughout the country. Col. BRYAN is known to have a great admiration for Mosks, and, perhaps, Mr. WETMORE is the Moses whom the Colonel from time to time irges to "awake." Certainly the original Moses was too much of an expansionist to be approved by the Colonel. Moses C. Wetmore is "among those who believe the man is supefor to the dollar." As the chief purpose of the dollar is to buy a Jeffersonian dinner, this view of the inferiority of the dollar to the Bryanite seems a little unjust. No dollar, no dinner. No dinner, no BRYAN.

A Seminarian on Dr. Briggs. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Semi narians have always been a disputatious, hotheaded lot. We are no better than our predecessors of the middle ages, and we should surely have taken some part for or against Dr. Briggs long ago had we not been too busy in trying to pass our own canonical examinations. should like to state, however, the light in which the whole matter appears to one preparing for holy orders, who is of a simple Protestant turn of mind, and desires only to conform to the faith as his Church has received it.

Almost all our men here are graduates of colleges, and possess an average amount of intelligence. We are obliged to study three years, and we all know that we should have little or no hope of having this three years of our candidateship shortened, no matter how urgent was the need of getting immediately to work. When we are ordered deacons, we must serve as such for a year at least. No standing committee would shorten our deaconate because we happened to be sailing for Europe a week or so before our time was up. Yet when some notorious person. easts in his lot with our communion, he is given every advantage. The Bishops and standing ommittees use every opportunity that the canons allow to hurry the man into the deacon-

ate and push him into the priesthood. We do not think this is exactly fair. We mut aside, of course, the fact that Dr. Briggs knows a great many things which are not so and a great many things which are, but our three years' candidateship is not only to test our learning. Its primary object is to assure our Bishops that we have spent three years, not in making patchwork out of the Word of food, not in studying the deepest philosophy of the ages, but in learning simply the forms, statements and beliefs which ensurine the Christian faith as our Church teaches it. To this substratum of knowledge much else is added, of course. But this substratum is essential. Yet I do not see how men like Dr. Briggs can ever have arrived at any such appreciation of what we Episcopalians teach as set forth in the formularies of the Prayer Book.

Why is so great care used in admitting us to ears' candidateship is not only to test ou

laries of the Frayer Book.
Why is so great care used in admitting us to
holy orders, and so little in the case of men
coming to us from other churches? I am not
in any way an extremist, but I have as much
right to protest against Dr. Briggs as I have to
protest against the Pore.

right to profest against Dr. Briggs as I have to protest against the Pops.

As for Dr. Rainsford's incid and logical argument of "poppycock," which appeared in Weinesday's SUN, the rational mind is quite overawed by if. Dr. Rainsford does not pretend to be a theologian, much less a canonist. It is a pity therefore that he has lowered his arguments to the piane of abuse. One feels sure that such remarks as his tend rather to daimage than to aid the Protestant cause, and could wish them unsaid. No man was ever convinced of his error by being called an ass, no matter how loud his opponent shouted, and though a blow from the shoulder is useful at times, yet when the weapons are rapiers, skillnily handled. Charles Martel will probably be run through the body before he can use his flats, and that would be an enormous pity. and that would be an enormous pity, SEMINARIAN.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CHELSEA SQUARE, May 4. Stenography in the Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Your orrespondent is undoubtedly correct in saying that it is a mistake to teach stenography to every youngster in public schools, but on the other hand we find that in Germany the most beneficial results have been achieved from the introduction of the Gabelsberger system into the high class schools, while a similar attempt with several other systems, has ignominiously failed. It is simply a question of system and

nothing else.

We require in this country a simple, common onse system, instead of the present conglom-ration of guerrilla pothooks, and that question as been solved by the introduction of 'graphic oorthand,' which is an ingenious adaptation Gabelsberger's German principles to the English language. FRANK F. 50 WEST TWENTY-BIXTH STREET

An American-German on the Renegade

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your good sense of numor will be greatly amused by reading the spiteful responses of the "German American" editors to our just and significant judgment about them in last Monday's editorial. It aroused so much their fear ful wrath and spirit of fool revenge that with the true instincts of a lower race they struggled to hide their perplexity by indulging in martial barangues and trying to defame the character of their accusers. It's a pity that no decent and educated American of German or other descent ever reads the editorials of the Stauts-Zestung on account of their low intellectual standard and defective logic, or of the poor satirical wit and degenerate "Johann aus Mumpitz" or of Gullashec,

Of these "German-American" editors, while they lack the moral courage of becoming and calling themselves good Americans, the most characteristic epithet would be to call them plagiarists. As they are neither sincere Germans nor true Americans, and as "hyphenated hybrids" and degenerates have no hold on either of the civilized nations, the inner-most soul of their whole desolate existence is a triste and disgraceful plagiarism of the civilized GEORGE GANTZER. MEW YORK, May 3.

Atkinson at Home.

the Cabinet is wasting a good deal of valuable time and attention on poor old Edward Atkinson? Here in Brookline, where we know him, we regard him as a perfectly harmless crank in the same class with George Francis Train, George the Count Joannes and Dr. Mary Walker. We never think of taking any thing he says seriously. If the Government would simply ignore him, and not lead him to think his Philippines or other distant islands. But no doubt the artillery could, on its part, have a goods of it and evade payment, or, rather, have a good deal to say about the engineers boldly refuse to pay for them. So wicked a look of heat any man who traffic to be carried on the backs of animals, but by the time the rail
way to the latter place is completed, and sees the mailed hand wherever he goes. In the streets of Springfield he will jump backward, a look of horror in his goes, and cry in a piercing tone. "The mailed hand, the mailed hand!" He will jump off a car going at full speed; he should seen shipped go back to his favorite occupation of figuring out jump backward, a look of horror in his eyes, and cry in a piercing tone. "The mailed hand!" He will jump off a car going at full speed; he boldly refuse to pay for them. So wicked a look of horror in his agree the mailed hand wherever he consideration, he would seen forget his latest trouble and go back to his favorite occupation of figuring out jump backward, a look of horror in his eyes, and cry in a piercing tone. "The mailed hand!" He will jump off a car going at full speed; he boldly refuse to pay for them. So wicked a look of horror in his goods of it and evade payment, or, rather, boldly refuse to pay for them. So wicked a look of horror in his goods of it and evade payment, or, rather, boldly refuse to pay for them. So wicked a look of horror in his down here were a little bit of their consideration, he would seen for the will jump backward, a look of horror in his goods of it and evade payment or, rather, boldly refuse to pay for them. So wicked a look of the will jump backward, a look of horror in his goods of it and evade payment or, rather, boldly refuse to pay for them. So wicked a look of the will jump backward, a look of horror in his goods. It the streets of Springfield he will jump backward, a look of horror in his goods. It the streets of Springfield he will jump backward, a look of horror in his goods. It the streets of Springfield he wil

Col. Duffy Wants to Take the Property at Lexington Avenue and 23th Street. Col. Edward Duffy and the other officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have agreed to recommend to the Armory Board at its next meeting that the block bounded by Lexington and Fourth avenues, Twenty-fifth and Twentysixth streets, be selected as the site for the new armory of the regiment. At the last meet-A Guthrie despatch to the Inter Ocean ing of the Armory Board Mayor Van Wyck told Col. Duffy to go ahead and pick out a new site. Mayor Strong's Armory Board picked out the property of the old College of the City of New York, at Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue, as the site for the new armory, but Col. Duffy said it would not be available for several years. On the plea that the present armory is unfit for the regiment Col. Duffy

got permission to pick out a new site. Col. Duffy said last night that he had talked with real estate men and was convinced that it would be cheaper for the city to take the block between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth

it would be cheaper for the city to take the block between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets than to attempt to get such additional property addining the City College as would allow of a suitable armory.

"By the purchase of property on Lexington avenue and Twenty-second street and one lot on Twenty-third street we would get an area of 200 by 220 feet, said the Colonel. This space is not large enough, for a regimental drill room. Besides, to get possession of this property would be very expensive. Abram S. Hewlit wants \$240,000 for his property. Gen. Webb. President of the City College, wants \$80,000 for his house and the two flat houses on Twenty-second street and the building and lot adjuning the college on Twenty-third street are valued at \$50,000 and \$55,000. The value of the college site with the two lots on Twenty-second street is estimated at \$505,000. The respectively. This foots up to over \$400,000. The college can be obtained for \$50,000. The city can get possession of it in six months. It will give the regiment an area of 200 by 400 feet, the same as the drill floor of the Seventh or Twenty-third Regiment."

Companies L and M of the Sixty-ninth were mustered out of the National Guard last right. These companies at the beginning of the war with Spain to bring the regiment up to the tweive-company formation of the regular service.

\$2,000,000 OF UNPROTECTED CASH A Great Opportunity Presented to Burglars

by the Texas Treasury.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 5.-There is more than \$2,000,000 in currency and gold and silver coin in the vaults of the treasury of Texas. Of this sum more than \$1,200,000 is in bills of large denomination. A committee appointed by the present Legislature to investigate this department recently recommended an appropriation of \$5,000 to equip the freasury with an electric burglar alarm system. It is said by members of the committee that the department is absolutely without police protection, and that it would be a comparatively easy matter for a band of robbers to loot the vaults of all the cash at almost any hour of the day. During the working hours of the department thousands of dollars of eash are piled up on the desks and counters and the vault doors are wide open, revealing great stacks of currency and bags of silver and gold. The facts as here stated were presented to the Legisla-ture, but the proposed appropriation was voted down, the country members opposing it on the

down, the country members opposing it on the ground of economy.

The Texas State Treasury had a narrow escape from being robbed by a band of outlaws about twenty years ago. The bandits were under the leadership of the notorious Sam Bass. They had been holding up stages in the central and northern part of the State and finally decided to make an attack on the State Treasury. At that time the Treasury Department occupied a small brick building near the site of the present magnificent capitol. One of the members of the gang sent a tip to State Treasurer F. R. Lubbeck of the proposed robery. Mr. Lubbeck immediately notified the Governor and a force of Rangers was placed on guard around the building. A few days after this guard had been established news reached here that Buss and his band were on their way to Austin and that they were at that reached here that Biass and his band were on their way to Austin and that they were at that time camped at a certain spot in Williamson county. Capt, Dick Ware, who was in com-mand of one of the Hanger companies, went in scarch of Bass and the other outlaws. He located them near the town of Round Rock and shot and killed Bass. This put an end to that pro-posed attack on the State Treasury.

The Georgia Mob Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since the ynching of the two negroes in Georgia some ime ago I have noted the letters published by you that have been written on the suppert by various persons, and I have not seen one published in defence of the means adopted by the Georgia mob of avenging the crime of this

negro.

I wish to make a defence. In the first place there is not one person who has written a letter which you have published on this subject who knows anything at all about the South, or the class of negroes there or the horror of the crimes they commit I am sure of that, for if they did know they would not denounce as they do these Southerners who are trying to protect their women. There are many reasons why the same state of affairs does not exist in the North, but I state as a fact that where the negro has committed the crime of outraging a white woman in the North he has been lynched. I cite the case at Washington Court. House, Ohio, I was present throughout every scone attending the burning of the negro Harris at Paris. Tex., in the fail of 1892. If I had ever been opposed to lynchings before, I have not been since that time. I will not dwell upon the horrid details of this crime, where this burly negro outraged a little innocent 7-year-old girl. This shows the nature of these Southern beasts. Were law and order respected in dealing with these negroes, outrages would be increased tenfold in a year.

It is only by setting the example illustrated by the Georgia mob recently that a great many negroes are restrained from outraging white women; and not one of these persons who have written so bitterly against the Southern people for lynching negroes would not do the same thing were their own homes affected by this most fearful of crimes. I believe in law and order. I believe in humanity, but I believe in killing these flends who violate these Southern homes the same as one would kill a rabid dog, just as quickly as he can be seen. I respect those negroes who try to be manify and live increases the same as one would kill a rabid dog, just as quickly as he can be seen. I respect those negroes who try to be manify and live increases the same as one would kill a rabid dog, just as quickly as he can be seen. I respect those negroes who try to be manify and live increase in the negroes who are responsible more than anything else for the bitter harred in the South of the whites against the negro race, and your correspondents may harangue until the day of judgment, but just so long as negroes outrage white women in the South just so long will they be lynched for fact that where the negro has committed the harangue until the day of judgment, but just so long as negroes outrage white women in the South just so long will they be lynched for it, though the whole South should be declared under martial law, and every city, village and hamlet garrisoned with United States soldiers.

Stop the crime and the punishment will be storred. They do not lynch negroes in the South for any other crime. A SOUTHERNER.

CHARLESTON Bosh and the Discipline of the Church,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some time ago a cierical gentleman, now of the Reformed Episcopal Obedience, made use of a phrase that, doubtless to his own surprise, awoke at once a responsive ceho in the American Church. The speaker's name has been forgotten and his bishopric bath another taken, gotten and his bishopric hath another taken, but wherever the Frayer Book is opened men know and love. The Little Church Around the Corner." We have grown broader since that day, for the gentleman used no such terms as "bosh" and "poptycock" in speaking of the Church's discipline, but, if I am not mistaken, it will not need these flights of Dr. Baimsford's cloquent good tasts to recall the "Little Country Farson," when the azan from St. George's towers no longer sounds on Second avenue.

All honor to the "Little Country Parson," and with him to 3,000 loyal ministers no less ready to maintain the faith! And to the Big City Rectorlet us say: "We thank you, Jew, for giving us that word."

MAT 4.

EVANGELICAL. First Seventy-first Man on San Juan Hill

To the Fatton of The Sex-Sir. Following the advice of my comrade, Frank F Wynant, better known as "Poe" Wynant, when he ave, "We must do justice to ourselves if we expect justice. In a letter he wrote on May 4, 1899, he said: I was the first man to ford H-li's Crossing." I would like to add that I was the first member of the Seventy-first Regiment to reach the blockhouse on the heights of To the Editor of The Sun-Sire Don't you think San Juan Holl. Capt. Rafferty was the first officer of the Sevente first to reach the blockhouse Private Sinkey H. BUILER, age 1d, Company C.

Regulars and Second Lieutenancies. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIF: I see that at the request of the President the volunteer regiments in the Philippines will hame a man for appointment as Second Lieutenaut in the regular army. This course should be followed for the benefit of the regulars who are recommended for meritorious service at Santiago. That was a pretty hard fight, too.

FOR CUBA AND PORTO BICO.

Changes Made in Tariff Schedules and Port

Regulations. WASHINGTON, May 5-Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, by direction of the President, has made the following amendments to the tariff schedules and port regulations in Cuba

and Porto Rico; First-The tariff rate on butter and oleomargarine to Porto Rico has been reduced from \$4.10 per 100 kilograms to \$2.10 per 100 kilo-

grams. Second-The tariff rates on vitrified brick for

paving purposes in Cuba have been reduced from 30 cents per 100 kilograms to 5 cents.

Third-Temporarily all vessels, whether American or foreign, are to be permitted to load and clear for the United States from Porto Rican ports without being subject to penalties.

Rican ports without being subject to penalties. Heretofore it has been required that all trade between ports in Porto Rico and the United States, and between different ports in Porto Rico, should be carried on in registered vessels of the United States and no others.

Fourth—Hereafter any resident in Cuba of any unationality and any retizen of the United States may serve as master of any vessel engaged in the consting trade of Cuba without renouncing his allegiance or nationality. Persons desiring to be masters are only compelled to take an oath that during such service the rermit granted to such vessel to engage in the coasting trade of Cuba shall not be used for any other vessel or in any trade or business whereby the revenues of the is and shall be definuded, and that they will obey the laws and regulations prescribed by the properly constituted authorities of the island.

OVERDOSED WITH HERREW.

Senior Theologs Object to One Feature of Studies at the Seminary.

"Too much Hebrew" is one of the woes of life at the General Theological Seminary, if a complaint from the students in that Episcopal institution which appears in the pages of the Seminarian, the annual publication edited by the senior class, which has just been issued, is true. This year's Seminarian is a generous volume, bound in paper covers, and is filled with matter of especial interest to student life as exemplified within the ivy-covered walls of the buildings in Chelsea Souare. In criticis-ing the seminary curriculum fault is found only with that part of it devoted to the study of Hebrew. In treating of that subject the

of Hebrew. In treating of that subject the seniors say:
"Nine out of every ten men in the institution are agreed that the curriculum requires too much Hebrew. This unanimity of sentiment is overwhelming. We have too much Hebrew. One-fourth of the lectures of the junior year are devoted to Hebrew, and if we take into consideration the time required in preparation it appears that one-half of the first seminary year is consumed in the study. preparation it appears that one-half of the first seminary year is consumed in the study of Hebrew. The incubus of Hebrew weights heavily upon the seminary. One is induced to doubt whether he has entered a theological seminary or a Hebrew grammar school. There are rositive evils in such a one-sided course of study. When a man has crammed into his brain a half thousand or more Hebrew roots there is no room for anything else."

RUSH TO BUY STAMPS.

Philatelists Among Uncle Sam's Best Customers Just Now.

There are more than 800 sets of the obsolete newspaper and periodical stamps still unsold at the Post Office. These are the remnants of 50,000 sets offered the philatelists of the country at \$5 n set. The first allotment sent to the Post Office was disposed of in two days, Cashier Moran taking in \$9,000 the first day. Persons eager to buy blocked the Post Office corridors and waited in line, three hours to get corridors and waited in line three hours to get near the window from which the stamps were sold. Directly after the sale dealers were asking \$7 a set for the stamps, and many foreign stamp dealers and collectors who wrote to Mr. Moran for sets could not be accommodated. Infortunately, no record of the names and addresses of these foreigners was kept, and many who would be glad to purchase do not know that a part of Boston's allotment has been sent here to be disposed of.

So far as the Post Office authorities know, the Not sets unsoid are all that are still accessible to the public at the \$5 price The Government has received a clear profit of nearly \$250,000 on its little speculation.

Pittsburg Presbytery Split on Lynching.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Pittsburg Presbytery is not a unit on lynching. At its meeting at Swissvale yesterday a resolution was introduced denouncing the recent lynching in Georgia. The resolution precinitated one of the hottest debates ever known in the Presbytery, and the resolution finally adopted bore scarcely any resemblance to the original. The original resolution was presented by the Rev. George N. Johnston, D. D., and read:

In view of the deplorable frequency of the lynch-In view of the deplorable frequency of the lynching of negroes in the southern portion of our country, so as to cause all right thinking people to trempte in the work of the possible future to which such a course must inevitably lead, therefore, the Preshylery of Pittsburg feels called upon at this time to utter its most a learn protest against the inhuman course of dealing with supposed criminals and of expressing its deep atherence of the condition of society that permits, and, above all, approves, of such savagery, believing as we do that must leave only savage viclence, and has no tendency to de criminals. Besides, from the commission of criminals, the control of the continuous and the certain result must be to brutalize the perpendicular the certain result must be to brutalize the perpendicular the certain result must be to brutalize the perpendicular.

all those in the South who are werking to shoush mob violence.

The liev, Allan Douglas Carlile said: "As one of the lev Allan Douglas Carlile said: "As one of the lev, Allan Douglas Carlile said: "As one of the lev, Allan Douglas Carlile said: "As one of the lev, Allan Douglas Carlile said: "As one of the lev, Allan Douglas expected and the level of the said of t

follows:

Resolved. That this Presbytery looks with horror upon the seeming growth of the mob spirit as cacentity exemplified in different parts of the country.

Resolved. Finat this Presbytery extends its heartfelt sympathy for all those who are striving so nobly to boild up a higher appreciation or the dignity of the law.

The action of the Presbytery was discussed among the members after adjournment and was generally regarded as meaningless.

Jerry Simpson Rebuked.

From the Globe Democrat, EMPORIA, Kan., May 1. Emporia's carmival week was inaugurated to day in honor of Dewey's naval vio-tory. The speakers for the occasion were Congressman J. M. Miller and ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson. Simpson, while he spoke a few words regarding the gallantry of the American soldier and sailor, devoted most of his speech to a den niciation of the expan-sion policy. He, however, met a merited relates for while still talking in this strain the two colorbearers of the Grand Army posts, after a short on sultation, took up the two flags and marched of the speakers' platform, followed by the comrades of the The veterans are very indignant, and it was only the cooler heads, that kept them from loudly expressing disapprobation of what they fermed cop perhead talk.

A Crank University.

From the St. Lauis Glabe Democrat. Candor compels the remark that the University of Chicago has be one a retreat for mental freaks and political malignants. Other universities are afficient with one or two eccentric professors who ridicals patriotism and revile their country, but the University of Chicago has no less than twenty five profectors who took part in a massimeeting at which the President of the United States was denounced and hossed.

From the Denver Republican LESSOWILLE, May 1. With the beginning of May this camp scale re-unes a crosperous are and from every side comes the good news of re-amption of work. Some of the far outlying sections where the soft but deep snow still impedes progress, sill some baadding their quota to the daily cortent of the distriet, which, inside of thirty days, will be the brakle est ever recorded in the camp. This general agtivity marks a new era for Leadvill-

Largest Block of American Machie.

From the Atlanta Joseph .

The largest block of marble ever quarrellin this country has been shipped from the quarries of the Southern Marble Company. It weighed over 100,000 pounds. Georgia marble is the best in America and BEGULAR. Georgia has more marble than any other State.